

MITFORD & LAUNDITCH
R.D.C.

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

1966

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COUNCIL OFFICES

THE GUILDHALL,

EAST DEREHAM,

NORFOLK.

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MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH FOR 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1966.

The Rural District of Mitford and Launditch covers some 102,371 acres in mid Norfolk and comprises some 47 parishes. The main industry is agriculture.

The provision of modern amenities in a rural area is not a simple matter. The installation of a piped water supply continued and the North Eastern Parishes Scheme was completed. The sewerage and sewage disposal schemes did not proceed with the hoped ^{for} speed. It is regrettable that in this technological age when it is repeatedly urged that "a new look" be taken at old established methods, the introduction of comparatively new ideas meets with so little enthusiasm at Ministerial level. The Upper Tud Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1965 was still awaiting approval in December 1966. Such delay means the continuance of Night Soil collection in many areas - not quite in keeping with the Space Age.

The building programme continued somewhat tardily. The Ministerial delay in the authorisation of tenders in 1965 continued its effect into 1966. There is an increasing demand for houses. The babies born in the immediate post war era of high birth rates are now married with families, since the teenage married rate has increased. These new family units need their own homes. At the other end of the scale the span of life lengthens and many elderly people are living in properties below modern accepted standards and of such condition that provision of modern amenities at reasonable cost is impracticable.

Hence there will be an increasing need for accommodation for the elderly. In this sphere mention must be made of the excellent accommodation constructed in some of our villages. These bungalows and flatlets with their central heating are well designed and the lay-out is pleasing.

The installation of central heating is no longer regarded as a luxury, and in accommodation for the elderly it is essential. Many old properties with their ill fitting doors and windows, stone floors and open fires from whence much heat is lost via the chimney, constitute a menace to health. In winter such dwellings may have a temperature little above freezing point. Elderly people in such premises would suffer temperature reduction to 95°F or lower. To exist in such cold conditions does not improve the moral fibre as our Victorian ancestors held, it greatly increases the risk of death, due to hypothermia. If the body temperature falls below 90°F death may supervene. Central heating is not new. The Romans had under floor heating two thousand years ago.

In 1966 the area was inspected to ascertain the number of properties on which demolition orders had not been carried out. Owners were reminded of their duty and several derelict cottages have been cleared but there are still many empty, dilapidated dwellings that do not enhance the countryside. Because of the popularity of "the place in the country away from it all" many old premises have been brought up to modern standards with the aid of Discretionary & Standard Improvement Grants. The work of providing modern amenities in all pre War Council Houses continues and it is hoped that by 1970 this will have been accomplished.

It is gratifying to report once again that there has been 100% meat inspection in 1966 and that the animals slaughtered are of the same high quality as in previous years.

Inspection of poultry processing plant has been carried out as effectively as possible but not as routinely as desirable. The producers have been most co-operative but both producers and Public Health Inspectors would be safeguarded by adequate legislation. It is to be hoped that legislation in this field will not be as long delayed as in the field of animal slaughtering.

Inspection of premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 was carried out as effectively as possible bearing in mind the limited time available with the ever increasing work load.

General Statistics

Area in acres	102,371' acres
Population mid 1966	17,870
Population mid 1965	17,670
Population mid 1964	17,610
Rateable value at 1st April 1966	£304,658
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1966	£1,187

The estimated mid year population 1966 was 17,870. This is an increase of 200 over the mid 1965 population.

There were 220 births of which 16 were illegitimate, that is 7.27% of the total live births. This is a decrease on last year's figure of 1.95%, a small figure but I hope ~~meaningful~~. There were 229 deaths from all causes hence births-deaths gives a negative increase of 9. In other words the increased population is due to new residents taking up their abode in the area and not due to natural increase. The birth rate 13.67 has fallen compared with ~~the~~ last year's rate of 17.00 and is below the national figure of 17.7 but this latter figure is also lower than in 1965 when the national birth rate was 18.1.

There was only 1 infant death compared with 5 infant deaths in 1965. There was 1 stillbirth and again no maternal deaths.

The perinatal mortality rate, 4.52, recording as it does the still births and deaths within the first week of life, is the most difficult rate to reduce. Many babies are born alive now who, 10 years ago would not have survived the birth ~~process~~. Such infants may have a great struggle for life during their first seven days. Continuing good ante natal and neonatal care will safeguard the infant during this critical time.

The death rate of 9.73 remains about the same as in 1965 and is below the national rate of 11.7.

<u>Vital Statistics</u>	1966	1965	1964	England and Wales 1966
Live Births	220	271	257	
Birth rate per 1000 population (adjusted)	13.67	17.0	16.2	17.7
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	7.27%	9.22%	6.61%	
Still Births	1	1	3	
Total Live and Still Births	221	272	260	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	5	3	
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total Infant Deaths per 1000 live births	4.54	18.45	11.67	19.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	4.90	20.32	12.50	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	0	0	0	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	0	14.76	11.67	12.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0	14.76	11.67	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births + deaths under 1 week per 1000 total births)	4.52	18.39	19.23	26.3
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0	
Deaths all ages	229	238	228	
Death rate (adjusted)	9.73	9.56	10.23	11.7

<u>Causes of Death</u>	1966	1965	1964
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	4	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	6	6	15
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	4	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	2	4	3
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	17	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	1
Diabetes	3	-	-
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	34	24	36
Coronary Disease, Angina	33	42	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	2	3
Other Heart Disease	45	50	47
Other Circulatory Disease	9	8	9
Influenza	1	2	2
Pneumonia	15	17	19
Bronchitis	10	7	9
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	5	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	19	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	2	2
All Other Accidents	3	7	5
Suicide	2	2	4
	229	238	228

Deaths from lung cancer by Age and Sex

Age in years	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+
Male	-	1	1	3
Female	-	-	-	1

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease by Age and Sex

Age in years	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+
Male	1	3	7	12
Female	1	2	4	3

There were 36 deaths from cancer including 6 deaths from lung cancer. Hence 14.7% of all deaths were due to cancer and 2.6% of all deaths to lung cancer. Coronary heart disease accounted for 14.4% of all deaths, and as with lung cancer was maximum in the 75 years and over age group. Indeed, 89% of all deaths occurred in the 75 years and over age group, there being only 6 deaths under the age of 45 years.

Infectious Diseases				
	1966	1965	1964	1963
Scarlet Fever	1	7	24	17
Scarletina	5	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-
Measles	279	410	103	82
Whooping Cough	28	5	24	9
Pneumonia	1	2	-	5
Dysentery	1	5	3	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	6
Infectious Hepatitis	6	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-

The six cases of infectious hepatitis (infectious jaundice) which were notified were confined to one locality. I have reason to believe that there were other mild cases which were not notified. The cases were tracable to a patient who came into the area from another district. Infectious hepatitis is notifiable in East Anglia under the Infectious Jaundice Regulations 1943.

The incidence of measles was higher than expected compared with 1964.

Immunisations Schemes

The schedule of immunisation was altered in 1966, the oral poliomyelitis vaccine being given at the same time as the whooping cough/ diphtheria/ tetanus immunisation at the 3rd, 4th and 5th month of age. This reduces the number of visits to three instead of six as previously required. A reinforcing dose of "triple" antigen, that is, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus antigen is given at 18 months of age i.e. thirteen months after the completion of the primary course. A further "Booster" dose of diphtheria/tetanus antigen is given on school entry and again at 10 years of age. The immunity to tetanus is again "boosted" by an injection of tetanus toxoid at 15 years of age. School leavers are reminded that in an agricultural area it is important to maintain immunity to tetanus and hence reinforcing doses of tetanus toxoid are given at 5 yearly intervals. The "tetanus injection" given in a hospital casualty department is antitetanic serum. This does not confer lasting immunity and in sensitised patients could have unpleasant effects. It is therefore important to keep a high level of immunity to tetanus.

A reinforcing dose of oral poliomyelitis vaccine is given on school entry.

The following table shows the work done by the general practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1966.

Type of Vaccine	Course	Year of birth							
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Others under 16	Others over 16	Total
Whooping-cough Diphtheria and Tetanus	Primary	80	128	7	8	8	-	1	232
	Rein- forcing	-	33	44	8	12	3	2	102
Diphtheria- Tetanus	Primary	1	1	-	-	22	6	-	30
	Rein- forcing	-	-	1	1	210	229	-	441
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rein- forcing	-	1	1	-	17	44	-	63
Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	5	5	27	37
	Rein- forcing	-	-	-	-	4	263	16	283

As will be seen the number of completed primary courses of whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus immunisation is almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of 1965; the number of "booster" doses of diphtheria/tetanus antigen given is $2\frac{3}{4}$ times that of 1965.

Poliomyelitis

Type of vaccine	Course	Year of birth							Total
		1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Others under 16	Others over 16	
Salk	Primary	-	6	10	1	-	-	-	17
	Reinforcing	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
Sabin	Primary	62	146	20	4	13	3	49	297
	Reinforcing	-	1	2	2	189	31	2	227

Here again I am glad to report nearly one third more children were immunised against poliomyelitis in 1966 than in 1965 (227 as against 177).

Smallpox

Age at Vaccination	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 yr	2-4 yrs	5-16 yrs	Over 16	Total
Primary Vaccination	7	1	3	5	81	28	11	6	142
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	18
Total	7	1	3	5	81	33	16	14	160

The mild cases of smallpox in the Midlands may have been responsible for the increased number of vaccinations (160 compared with 71 in 1965). It should again be stressed that it is most important for children to be vaccinated in their second year of life. Air travel and Continental holidays bring increased risk. It is only sensible to try to prevent danger to health by all measures available.

Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccinations 1966

Number of children eligible	54
Number of acceptances	44
Number of children heard tested	40
Number of tests read	38
Number of tests positive	9
Tuberculin index	23.7%
Number vaccinated	29

The above table shows the number of school children in the 13 year old age group who took advantage of the protection offered by the Norfolk County Council against tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Register

		1966	1965	1964
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Male	24	27	25
	Female	14	14	17
	Total	38	41	42
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Male	13	14	11
	Female	23	23	20
	Total	36	37	31
Grand Total		74	78	73

There were three new cases of tuberculosis, all pulmonary (female aged 36, 2 males aged 54 and 70).

Five cases of tuberculosis recovered in the year. There were no inward transfers, one case left the district and one case was removed from the register because he refused to attend for treatment.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in 1966.

School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1953

These regulations provide for medical inspections for all school children during their school life. At present three such routine inspections are carried out by School Medical Officers; one examination on school entry, another in the tenth year, and a third in the penultimate year. Thus each school is visited each year by the School Medical Officer. Defects are referred to the general practitioners for investigation and treatment. Handicapped pupils are seen each year and every effort is made so that these pupils may receive the maximum benefit from the education provided.

At six years of age there is a routine screening test of hearing. Any pupils who fail this test are referred for investigation and treatment. It is important to detect early even the small hearing loss. A child who does not hear, or who does not hear correctly does not make progress.

Dental inspections and treatment is provided for all children of school age.

National Health Service Act 1946

S.22 - S.25

Under these sections are provided:-

- a) The care, including dental care, of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age, not attending primary schools. This care of young children includes the provision of child welfare clinics.

Clinics are held at the following villages on the days specified. The Medical Officer visits for the purpose of vaccination, immunisation and routine medical examination of well babies. The functional assessment of normal development is important. Slight deviation from the normal, noted early, may prevent the development of a serious handicap. Advice is also given on management of babies and toddlers. Much

Health Education can be done by means of short talks, and film strips. An Infant Welfare Centre should be a place where a mother can discuss her problems with doctor or nurse. In these days of increasing tension, prevention of illness in the mental field can often be achieved by trained and experienced staff having the time to listen to, and advise harassed and perplexed mothers. It is regrettable that in a rural area there are so few premises where facilities are really adequate. One can only hope that the work done transcends the conditions.

Village

Hockering	Village Hall	1st Tuesday in the month
Gt. Dunham	Rectory	1st Thursday in the month
Litcham	Methodist Chapel	1st Thursday in the month
North Elmham	War Memorial Institute	2nd Tuesday in the month
Mattishall	Church Hall	2nd Tuesday in the month
Shipdham	Church Hall	2nd Thursday in the month
Whissonsett	Village Hall	3rd Tuesday in the month

The Health Visitor is in attendance at each clinic from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

S.23 Domiciliary Midwives

S.24 Health Visitors

S.25 Home Nurses

S.28

Care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness; Short term care of mental defectives. There were 60 persons registered as mentally subnormal in the area. Most of these attend a Social Club or Training Centre.

S. 29 Home Help Service

This invaluable service continued its good work. During 1966 fifty seven cases were assisted continuously throughout the year and ninety nine cases including 2 blind and ninety five aged, sick or infirm were assisted as required.

The community often does not realise the amount of work a Home Help does. These good ladies, cleaning where, in many cases, the brush has not been for years, remaining cheerful despite the difficulties some elderly patients present, do wonderful work which cannot be calculated in terms of a weekly pay packet. But for the care provided by the Home Help Service many elderly people would not be alive today, for the Hospital Service could not cope with the numbers that would need to be admitted for care.

Mental Health Act 1958

There were 23 admissions to Mental Hospitals in 1966 eight fewer than in 1965. Of these 23, seventeen were female admissions. Seven cases were admitted under compulsory provisions and sixteen were informal admissions.

One male was admitted to the Vale Hospital - a home for the care of senile persons. One female was admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital where residential care is provided for subnormal persons.

National Assistance Act 1948

Fifteen aged persons were admitted to Homes for the Elderly during the year. Care of the elderly becomes an increasing problem. As already stated there is a growing need for accommodation in the form of flatlets and bungalows for the ambulant but there are those who are in need of care. To have an old person in their own home and provide the necessary care is ideal. To do this would require greatly increased numbers of Home Helps, night-sitters, meals-on-wheels etc. etc. Hence the only answer is community care. It is difficult to persuade members of the age group that "The Workhouse" no longer exists and the solution can only lie in the building of more County Homes attractively furnished and situated in pleasant surroundings.

There are those households where the elderly relative is cared for within the family unit. To enable the family to enjoy an annual holiday, arrangements can be made for the elderly relative to be admitted temporarily to a Home for the Elderly while the family are on holiday.

Voluntary Services

In many villages Old Peoples' Clubs flourish. There are seventeen such clubs in the Mitford and Launditch area. Here people of the older age group meet to chat, play bingo and to enjoy the company of others of their own age group.

In Rougham a small Meals-on-Wheels service has been started and is greatly appreciated.

Housing

In 1966 sixty nine Council dwellings were completed - more than three times the number completed in 1965. Thirty three Council dwellings were under construction at the end of 1966. It is gratifying to note that the rate of building has increased but the demand still outstrips the supply. There is an increasing need for accommodation for the elderly and the development at Yaxham is an excellent example of the type of dwelling which is pleasing to the eye and functionally good.

In the field of private enterprise 68 dwellings were completed and 73 under construction by the end of December 1966.

It is hoped that 1967 will see the number of dwellings proposed for that year completed on schedule.

The Slum Clearance programme continues albeit slowly. Only 25 houses were dealt with in 1966, nearly ten times this number await action. If this problem is to be solved then more new houses must be provided and greater efforts made to prevent old existing properties falling within this category.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

Part 1

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

	Number on Register	Inspection	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	8	13	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	25	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	55	38	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:--

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness.	2.	2	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	3

OUTWORK

Nature	No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in un- whole- some premises	Notices	Prose- cution
Making of boxes or other receptacles	18	-	-	-	-	-

In conclusion I would like to thank all members of the Staff of the Health Office and of the Rural District Council Office for their help in preparing this Report; also the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their continued support.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

Lydia McMurdo
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MITFORD AND LUNDITCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1966.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Public sewers are available in the built up areas of North Elmham, Litcham, Hockering and Shipdham.

It is the policy of the Council to allow householders on the line of any main sewer a reasonable time after it becomes operational, to connect to same. After a date decided by the Council, the free weekly nightsoil collection and twice yearly cesspool emptying services are withdrawn. These services had been withdrawn **in** previous years from North Elmham and Litcham and were withdrawn from Hockering on 31st October, 1966. The Shipdham scheme became operational on the 28th February, 1966 and it is anticipated that the services referred to above will be withdrawn in early 1967.

Householders can, however, still receive these services on a pre-payment basis in either of the above villages.

Upper Tud Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.

(Mattishall, Mattishall Burgh, East Tuddenham, Yaxham, including Clint Green).

This scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1965. The public enquiry was held on 19th July, 1966.

The scheme allowed for the installation of an Oxigest Model 'R' sewage disposal plant instead of a conventional plant.

The Oxigest plant is a comparatively new type of unit which operates on either the extended aeration or contact stabilisation principle. It is anticipated that a considerable financial saving will be made by the installation of one of these units as compared to the price of a conventional sewage disposal works.

At the end of the year Ministry approval was still awaited.

Middle Wensum Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.

(Swanton Horley including Woodgate: Lyns: Elsing, (Mill Street and Fusty Weed:) Bawdeswell.

The design of this scheme was largely completed, but the outcome of the Upper Tud Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme enquiry was awaited before the sewage disposal unit was designed.

White Mill Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.
(Beetley, Gressenhall, Wendling and Scarning).

It is proposed to drain these villages into the sewage disposal plant of the East Dereham Urban District Council. Provision is being made for these villages in the proposed reconstruction scheme prepared by the Urban District Council. It is anticipated that the public enquiry will be held in early 1967.

As far as this Council is concerned, details are awaited from the planning authority giving information on development envelopes for Scarning and Wendling and revised proposals for Beetley. The lack of main drainage in the area severely restricts the building of new dwellings - both Council and Private. This is emphasised by the large number of planning applications to build dwellings received for those localities where sewers are operational or contemplated. In addition existing properties also need this facility.

Bintree Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme.

As stated in last year's annual report, a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme is being prepared by St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District Council to service Foulsham. As Bintree is adjacent to Foulsham, St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District Council was approached with a view to making provision for Bintree in the Foulsham scheme. Agreement in principle was reached between the two authorities and it is understood that the Ministry enquiry will take place towards the middle of 1967.

Scarning Sewer Maintenance.

During the winter months the overland section of Scarning sewer has to be flushed in an effort to ensure a free flow of drainage.

Every effort is made to persuade householders and owners of properties served by any sewer to connect, and to this end the Council are prepared to give Improvement Grants for the installation of modern amenities, or alternatively grants are given for the conversion of pail closets into water closets.

At the end of the year the position with regard to connections was as follows:-

	<u>North Elmham</u>	<u>Litcham</u>	<u>Hockering</u>	<u>Shipdham</u>
Applications for private houses	126	85	20	117
Properties connected	119	71	20	83
Council properties connected	61	45	18	129
Total properties connected	180	168	38	212
Properties existing when scheme designed (a)	241	211	91	309
Properties for which scheme designed (b)	309	290	109	415
Percentage connected	75%	84%	42%	70%
Council houses scheduled for connection	-	-	18	-
Number which will be connected when all present and Council house work completed	187	203	58	246
Percentage of design a) " " " b)	77% 56%	100%	63% 53%	80% 59%
Applications for closet conversions	57	48	7	49
Closets converted	56	42	3	36

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

A tabulated summary of the villages supplied with mains water is appended, together with the relevant details applicable in each case as set out under the various headings. Those villages marked with an x, have as their source of supply, an individual bore in each village. As far as the remainder are concerned water is purchased in bulk from adjoining Local Authorities.

During the year the following contracts were in progress:-

North Eastern Parishes Scheme.

(Bawdeswell, Billington, Bintree, Foxley, Guist, Twyford).

This scheme was finished during the year under review and most of the connections applied for were made.

Central Parishes Scheme.

(Beetley, East Bilney, Brisley, Gressenhall, Hoe, Horningtoft, Longham, and Stanfield).

Main laying was completed. The water tower at Stanfield and the headworks at Beetley were under construction.

Lyng and Elsing.

This scheme which is an extension of the Lyng village supply became operational during the year.

Sparham

All householders on the line of any new main are offered a free connection providing application is made within 6 months of completion of main laying.

WATER STATISTICS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PREMISES WITH MAIN AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NO. OF CONNEC- TIONS</u>	<u>ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION</u>	<u>2^d CONNECTED</u>	<u>GALLONS PUR-</u>
DUNHAMS	176	160	489	91	-
HOCKERING =	105	93	299	88	1,673,043
ROUGHAM =	68	68	221	100	681,081
WHISSONSETT =	152	135	438	89	2,262,509
ELMHAM =	263	231	746	88	5,463,509
LITCHAM =	202	178	548	88	4,439,410
COLKIRK =	168	149	482	89	2,305,532
MILHAM =	113	96	309	85	2,728,062
SWANTON MORLEY =	193	168	538	87	3,546,433
BELSTON =	111	91	290	82	6,800,530
WILSENHAM =	141	129	416	91	3,100,003
TITLISHALL =	101	96	309	95	1,165,191
HARDINGHAM (PART OF)	66	60	258	91	-
SPARHAM	75	64	206	85	-
<u>MATTISHALL SCHEME</u>					
MATTISHALL	365	318	1,011	87	8,985,970
EAST TUDDENHAM =	98	95	305	97	-
<u>LYNG SCHEME</u>					
LYNG) 1	122	108	325	89	-
ELSING) =	71	59	157	82	-
<u>SOUTHERN PARISHES SCHEME</u>					
<u>NORTHERN ROUTE</u>	-	-	-	-	-
WENDLING	95	84	270	88	-
SCIRNING	176	163	524	93	-

+ Part estimated.

WATER STATISTICS

<u>GALLONS PURCHASED</u>	<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>AVERAGE G.P.H. PER DAY</u>	<u>AVERAGE GALLONS PER DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF METERS</u>	<u>GALLONS BY METER</u>
2,353,430	2,353,430	13.18	6,447	15	1,574,000
-	1,673,043 +	15.32	4,583	7	449,000
-	681,081	8.44	1,866	5	60,000
-	2,262,509	14.15	6,198	9	738,000
-	5,463,930	20.06	14,969	18	904,000
-	4,439,410	22.19	12,162	10	1,052,000
-	2,305,532	13.10	6,316	4	227,000
-	2,728,062	24.18	7,474	15	1,340,000
-	3,546,433	18.05	9,716	17	1,527,000
-	6,800,530	64.24	18,631	20	6,070,000
-	3,100,000 +	20.41	8,493	7	967,000
-	1,165,191	10.33	3,192	7	150,000
2,317,804	2,317,804	24.61	6,350	12	1,255,000
810,676	810,676	10.78	2,221	5	2,000
-	8,985,970	18.37	24,619	21	1,088,000
-	-	-	-	7	670,000
-	-	-	-	7	324,000
-	-	-	-	7	733,000
7,835,600	7,835,600	18.03	21,467	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	1,045,000
-	-	-	-	17	742,000

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PREMISES WITH MAIN AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NO. OF CONNECTIONS</u>	<u>ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION</u>	<u>% CONNECTED</u>	<u>GALLONS PUMPED</u>
FRANSHAM (GREAT)	73	73	235	100	-
FRANSHAM (LITTLE)	73	50	161	68	-
<u>SOUTHERN ROUTE</u>	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPDHAM	461	409	1,316	88	-
CRANWORTH	99	94	318	95	-
WHINBURGH/ WESTFIELD	84	76	244	90	-
YAXHAM	174	155	499	89	-
GARVESTONE	160	125	402	78	-
HARDINGHAM (PART)	18	18	58	100	-
<u>NORTH EASTERN PARISHES SCHEME</u>	-	-	-	-	-
BAWDESWELL	138	105	338	76	-
BINTREE & TWYFORD	99	67	215	67	-
FOXLEY	72	58	186	80	-
GULST	82	70	225	85	-
BILLINGFORD	81	35	112	43	-
TOTAL.....	4,475	3,878	12,504	86	46,215,102
GALLONS PASSED ON TO EAST DERHAM U.D.C.					
TOTAL PURCHASED INCLUDING QUANTITY FOR EAST DERHAM U.D.C.					

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>GALLONS PURCHASED</u>	<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>AVERAGE G.P.H. PER DAY</u>	<u>AVERAGE GALLONS PER DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF METERS</u>	<u>GALLONS BY METER</u>
-	-	-	-	22	1,235,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
46,357,000	7,838,000	13.76	39,049	-	-
6,415,210	6,415,210	15.43	17,575	38	1,823,000
-	-	-	-	13	219,000
-	-	-	Westfield	2	72,000
-	-	-	Whinburgh	6	31,000
-	-	-	-	18	431,000
-	-	-	-	17	225,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,483,600	3,483,600	8.86	9,554	-	-
-	-	-	-	11	49,000
-	-	-	-	7	37,000
-	-	-	-	2	69,000
-	-	-	-	4	181,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
69,573,450	77,269,419	16.93	211,697	378	25,289,000
38,519,000					
108,092,350					

TREATMENT

Water in the Southern Parishes Scheme is softened, filtered, chlorinated and de-ironed.

With regard to the individual village schemes iron removal and filtration plants are installed in eight villages.

The more comprehensive schemes either recently completed or now in process of installation will mean that a number of the more isolated properties will have a mains supply available. Previously, as far as individual village supplies were concerned, on economic grounds, only the built up part of the village was provided with a supply.

Households without a mains supply derive their domestic water from wells or bores.

WATER SAMPLES

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Twenty one bacteriological samples were taken from mains supplies, all of which were excellent.

In addition, four samples were submitted for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, who reported each bore to be satisfactory. The fluoride content in parts per million of the various waters sampled is as follows:-

North Elmham	0.1	-	Lyng	0.1
Fransham	0.15	-	Shipdham	0.3

In the previous years the fluoride content of the waters analysed was as follows:-

Beeston	0.10	-	Rougham	Nil
Colkirk	0.05	-	Shipdham	0.3
Fransham	0.15	-	Swanton Morley	0.25
Litcham	0.05	-	Tittleshall	0.05
Lyng	0.05	-	Whissonsett	0.16
Colkirk	0.1	-	Mattishall	0.1
North Elmham	0.1	-	Mileham	0.08
Hockering	0.1	-	Weasenham	Nil

One part per million is the appropriate level for the prevention of dental decay, and as will be observed from the above figures each supply falls far short of the figure.

The effectiveness of the iron removal plants is illustrated by the fact that the iron content at Whissonsett is now 0.16 parts per million, whereas prior to treatment it was 3.4 parts per million.

In connection with the provision of new main supplies a further 37 bacteriological samples were taken.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

It was not necessary to make any emergency arrangements due to the failure of private wells. During the year 50 samples were taken, which were classified as follows:-

<u>Wells</u>	-	12 satisfactory
	-	32 unsatisfactory
	-	0 suspicious
<u>Bores</u>	-	4 satisfactory
	-	2 unsatisfactory

CLEANSING SCHEME

The Council operates a fortnightly house refuse collection, a weekly night soil collection and two free septic tank emptyings per financial year are also available in those localities which are not served by any public sewer. Properties on the line of any public sewer which have not connected to same can still, however, receive nightsoil **servicing** or septic tank emptying on a pre-payment basis.

The vehicle fleet consists of four cesspool emptying machines. (At the beginning of the year under review three were used for nightsoil collection and one for cesspool emptying). During the year however it was possible to reduce the number of night soil rounds to two, owing to the increasing connections to the public sewers available. In addition there are three refuse collection vehicles (two being in constant use and one kept as a replacement in case of a breakdown or the temporary withdrawal of a vehicle for servicing and repair).

Two refuse disposal tips are used by this Council and are maintained and levelled by means of a tractor with a bulldozer blade and rear hydraulic bucket attachment. Maintenance of all vehicles is carried out by direct labour at the Council depot at Rushmeadow Road, Scarning.

Dustbins.

The Council continued to operate a dustbin hire scheme at an annual charge of 6s. per bin. During the year a further 20 dustbins were issued bringing the total on hire at the end of the year to 657.

For the third consecutive year cesspool emptying decreased slightly to 1,867 as compared with 1,950 for the previous year. From 1949 to 1959 cleansing was done by contract, but since the 1st June, 1959, it has been carried out by direct labour. The continual gradual decrease in the number of cesspool emptyings each year is attributable in my opinion to the availability of main drainage in North Elmham, Litcham, Shipdham and Hockering.

The number of cesspools emptied each year since cleansing has been operated by direct labour is as follows:-

1959	1,538
1960	1,697
1961	2,005
1962	2,124
1963	2,279
1964	2,054
1965	1,950
1966	1,867

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of complaints investigated	...27
Number of inspections and re-inspections	...32
Number of Moveable Dwellings inspected	... 9
Informal requests to carry out work of repair etc.	...11
Work completed as result of above	... 8
Statutory Notices served	... 1
Number of houses considered incapable of being made fit at a reasonable expense	...25
Demolition Orders made	... -
Closing Orders made	... 3
Undertakings not to relet accepted	... -

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Number of houses scheduled in the Council's return to the Ministry in 1955	...	689
Number of houses added since that date	...	141
Revised Total		<u>830</u>
Number of houses removed from programme (Schemes of repair and renovation)	...	54
Number of houses to be dealt with officially	...	776
Number of houses dealt with to 31st December, 1966	503	
Number of houses dealt with in 1966	25	
Total dealt with to 31st December, 1966		...528
Number of houses on programme at 31st December, 1966.		... <u>248</u>

The following is a summary of action taken since the
Slum Clearance report in 1955.

Families rehoused by Council	...166
Families awaiting rehousing	...131
Families who have found own accommodation	... 51
Elderly families to be left undisturbed	... 13
Vacant at time of official action	...161
Council Houses in course of construction at end of year	... 33
Number of houses actually demolished since 1955	...183
Number of Closing Orders made since 1955	... 77
Number of Undertakings accepted since 1955	... 70

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Preliminary visits and consultation (both schemes)	157
Visits to work in progress (both schemes)	309
<u>Standard Grants.</u>	
Total dwellings for which grant approved to date	350
Owner/occupied dwellings for which grant approved to date	228
Total dwellings for which grant approved in 1966	88
Total dwellings work completed to date	227
Total dwellings work completed to date - owner/occupied	143
Total dwellings work completed in 1966	58
Value of Grants approved to date	£60,894. 2s. 3d.
Value of Grants approved in 1966	£19,891. 1s. 9d.

Summary of Items

	Bath	Basin	Hot Water	W.C.	Food Store
Proposed	287	304	300	318	215
Installed	222	227	228	248	124
	Building Bathroom	Septic Tank	Bringing in cold water		
Proposed	58	98	68		
Installed	22	39	30		

Discretionary Grants.

Total dwellings for which grant approved to date	313
Owner/occupied dwellings for which grant approved to date	73
Total dwellings for which grant approved during 1966	16
Total dwellings work completed	269
Total dwellings work completed - owner/occupied	72
Total dwellings work completed 1966	11
Value of grants approved to date	£82,725. 16s. 7d.
Value of grants approved during 1966	£6,581. 5s. 10d.

IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

The contract for the first Council Houses to be built in the area was advertised in 1928 and by the end of 1929, 28 dwellings had been completed.

Two types of houses were built viz:-

Parlour Type consisting of parlour, living room, kitchen, larder, and 3 bedrooms; superficial area 939 square feet costing £420 and letting at 6s. per week.

Non Parlour Type comprising living room, kitchen, small scullery, pantry, and 3 bedrooms; superficial area 743 square feet costing £320 and letting at 4s. 6d. per week.

The rent in each case included rates.

By 1939 a total of 339 houses had been erected, and in the early part of the war this figure increased to 353 as the houses under construction at the commencement of hostilities were completed.

In 1942 rents were increased to 7s. per week.

In 1943 the Ministry of Health sanctioned the provision of 30 houses for Agricultural Workers the inclusive rent being 13s. per week.

By the end of 1945, 383 Council Houses had been provided viz:- 145 for slum clearance, 41 for relief of overcrowding, 167 for general needs and 30 for Agricultural workers. These properties lacked modern amenities and it is anticipated that by 1970 the modernisation of all these dwellings will be completed.

In addition 38 houses were built in the immediate post war period that did not have all modern amenities and these are included in the figures set out below:-

(A) Summary of present position

Number of Council houses originally lacking amenities	421
Substandard bungalow at Litcham	<u>1</u>
Total number of Council dwellings lacking amenities	422

Dwellings improved

1964

Sparham	8
Wendling	8

16

1965

Litcham	23
N. Elmham	14
Westfield	4

41

1966

Yaxham	10
Gt. Dunham	2
Shipdham	54

66
123

Total

Houses work in progress

Hockering,	
Mattishall Road	4
Gressenhall	4

8

Schemes in preparation.

Elsing Heath Road	8
Hockering Heath Road	12
Beeston Horne Lane	4
Foxley	6
Gately	4
Lt. Dunham	8

42

Total completed and work
in progress

173

Properties remaining to be dealt with

249

On 31st December, 1966 a total of 1,161 Council dwellings were in occupation.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1961.

Previously the owners of the one remaining caravan site in the area had refused to permit the erection of a toilet block which would be necessary in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the above act. During the year under review, the owners however became interested in acquiring some adjoining land in order that the necessary facilities could be provided. In my opinion the acquisition of the site would be beneficial, as there appears to be an increasing demand for sites for residential purposes which can also accommodate a limited number of holidaymakers.

During the year 18 individual licences were in force.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of food premises in the area	...158
Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	
(a) Ice Cream	... 60
(b) Sausages etc.	... 9
Number of inspections of registered food premises	... 72
Number of visits to other food premises	...125

There are no producers in the district under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947 -1952.

During the year five cases of foreign bodies being found in food were reported to the office and these were all dealt with on an informal basis.

MEAT INSPECTION

The total number of animals killed and inspected in the Rural District reached an all time record in 1966. On examining the office records, though, it was interesting to note that at each of the three small private slaughterhouses, less animals were killed than last year, while at the one wholesale slaughterhouse, the kill increased by 1,376 animals.

The animals passing through this district's slaughterhouses were of the usual high quality and consequently, the incidence of disease was low. Now that Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis are rarely seen here, livers with a parasitic infection account for most of the "meat" rejected as unfit. Over the year, the financial loss due to parasites must be considerable and it is surprising that so little appears to be done, on a national scale, to try to eradicate this infection.

During the year, work was started on the major extension to the slaughterhouse at Elsing and just before Christmas, the second cold store at these premises was completed. Indirectly, this has improved the inspection facilities there but no doubt the full benefit of the increased cold storage space will be felt during the coming summer months. When all the approved extension has been built, the throughput of these premises could be doubled and if used to its full capacity, it would be impossible to maintain a 100% meat inspection service without increasing the existing inspectorate.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Number killed and inspected	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
	2,745	2,629	5,551	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	3	2	5	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	407	39	305	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis & cysticercosis	14.9	1.6	5.6	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	6	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected with tuberculosis	> 0.1	Nil	0.1	Nil

	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Examination of the following table of animals killed and inspected will show that since 1956, the number of animals inspected has increased nearly 1500%.

ANIMALS KILLED					ANIMALS INSPECTED				
Year	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total	Percentage Inspected
1956	444	1307	485	2236	227	314	146	687	30.72
1957	550	1431	573	2554	345	739	380	1464	57.32
1958	523	1395	624	2542	395	1037	479	1911	75.18
1959	493	1254	743	2490	493	1223	686	2402	96.47
1960	1877	1630	2540	6047	1873	1618	2528	6020	99.55
1961	2354	2385	2656	7395	2354	2385	2656	7395	100
1962	2619	2717	2882	8218	2619	2717	2882	8218	100
1963	3254	4197	2970	10421	3254	4197	2970	10421	100
1964	2901	4347	3080	10328	2901	4347	3080	10328	100
1965	2600	4737	2561	9898	2600	4737	2561	9898	100
1966	2745	5551	2629	10925	2745	5551	2629	10925	100

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are three poultry processing establishments within the district, and these were visited only occasionally when in the vicinity. It is estimated that the total annual throughput is approximately 176,800. The type of birds processed are hens and broilers. Time did not permit the full implementation of circular 22/61 - Code of Practice on poultry dressing and packing. Proprietors of the three establishments concerned, themselves reject unfit birds. No record is available of the number and weight of birds dealt with in this manner. With existing staff, it is a physical impossibility to make regular visits to these premises.

The product and processing of poultry has increased to such an extent in recent years to warrant in my opinion legislation so that poultry are killed only in properly licensed establishments - preferably centralised. This would in some measure facilitate more frequent inspection, having regard to the shortage of Public Health Inspectors.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Details of servicing carried out under the above act is set out below.

The reason for the relatively small number of inspections during the year under review, as compared with previous years, is due to the fact that for nine months of the year one, of the two operators was on the sick list.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district

2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification

b) Number infested by
(i) Rats
(ii) Mice

3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification

b) Number infested by
" (i) Rats
(ii) Mice

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
4,478	1,245
549	6
549	6
-	-
3,378	325
549	6
12	9
No	

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

The following is a tabulated summary of the work carried out under the above act during the year.

TOTALS			
Offices	1	15	15
REGISTRATIONS Retail Shops AND	5	48	48
GENERAL Wholesale Shops, INSPECTIONS warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	2	2	2
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2
(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 72.			

In addition there are 102 shops which do not require to be registered. In many instances time did not permit detailed inspections both under the above act and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

1 new licence was issued and 121 renewal licences were made in connection with existing installations.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1948

55 visits were made to Factories, and details of these and action taken in respect of these regulations are included at the end of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

I have the honour to be,
Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE DAVIES,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

